

## Secuencia Didáctica: THE EARTH'S RELIEF

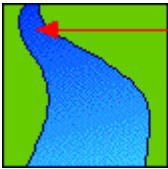
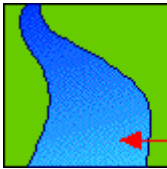
### 1º ESO: Ciencias Sociales


OBJETIVOS DE ETAPA/ÁREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identificar, localizar y analizar, a diferentes escalas, los elementos básicos que caracterizan el medio físico, las interacciones que se dan entre ellos y las que los grupos humanos establecen en la utilización del espacio y de sus recursos, valorando las consecuencias de tipo económico, social, cultural, político y medioambiental.</li> <li>- Identificar, localizar y comprender las características básicas de la diversidad geográfica del mundo, así como los rasgos físicos del planeta.</li> <li>- Adquirir y emplear el vocabulario específico que aportan las ciencias sociales para que su incorporación al vocabulario habitual aumente la precisión en el uso del lenguaje y mejore la comunicación.</li> <li>- Buscar, seleccionar, comprender y relacionar información, gráfica, icónica y cartográfica, procedente de fuentes diversas, incluida la que proporciona el entorno físico, tratarla de acuerdo con el fin perseguido y comunicarla a los demás de manera organizada e inteligible.</li> </ul>
OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conocer y describir en lengua extranjera la estructura interna de la Tierra.</li> <li>- Conocer, diferenciar y describir en lengua extranjera las principales formas del relieve continental, costero y submarino.</li> <li>- Conocer, comprender y utilizar los términos básicos referidos al relieve y a la Geografía Física (placa tectónica, continente, océano, terremoto, volcán, etc...) en inglés.</li> </ul>
CONTENIDOS (CONCEPTOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La estructura interna de la Tierra: corteza, manto y núcleo.</li> <li>- Los océanos y los continentes.</li> <li>- Las placas tectónicas</li> <li>- El concepto de relieve.</li> <li>- Las formas del relieve terrestre: continentales, costeras y submarinas.</li> <li>- Las fuerzas del interior de la Tierra, origen del relieve: fallas, pliegues, terremotos y erupciones volcánicas.</li> <li>- El relieve cambia: la acción del agua, el viento y los seres vivos sobre el relieve terrestre.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
ESTRUCTURAS LINGÜÍSTICAS	<p>(revisar)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verbo To Be.</li> <li>- Oraciones simple con el verbo to be para definir las distintas unidades del relieve terrestre, costero y submarino (A mountain is an elevation of the land, etc. ....)</li> </ul>
VOCABULARIO EN L2/L3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vocabulario básico de Geografía Física, referido a las unidades del relieve terrestre (mountain, plain, valley, etc), costero (gulf, beach, bay, inlet, etc.) y submarino (oceanic basin, deep-sea trenches, etc.)</li> <li>- Vocabulario relacionado con la descripción física de la Tierra (a piece of land, a body of water, an area between, etc. )</li> <li>- Adjetivos aplicables a unidades del relieve (high, wide, narrow, flat, gentle, steep, etc.)</li> <li>- Vocabulario básico relacionado con las CCSS (internal structure of the Earth: crust, mantle and core; physical geography: river, lake, wind, water, earthquake, volcano, tectonic plates,</li> </ul>
ACTIVIDADES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asociación de términos referentes al relieve terrestre, costero y submarino con su correspondiente definición en lengua extranjera.</li> <li>- Identificación de imágenes de unidades del relieve terrestre, costero y submarino, a partir de definiciones dadas en lengua extranjera.</li> <li>- Búsqueda en el diccionario, lectura y escritura de parte del vocabulario propio de la Unidad, relacionado tanto con el relieve como con la Geografía Física.</li> </ul>
EVALUACIÓN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prueba escrita</li> <li>- Participación oral en clase.</li> <li>- Revisión de las actividades de la unidad y de la libreta personal del alumno.</li> </ul>


## PRE-READING:

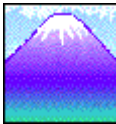
### Exercise 1. Complete. Use the words in the box:


high surrounded by narrow sandcastle flat isolated wide piece

1.  \_\_\_\_\_ is the opposite of  \_\_\_\_\_


3. A  is made of sand.

4.  A \_\_\_\_\_ area is a plane area.

5. The Mt. Everest is very  \_\_\_\_\_.

6.  The Sun is \_\_\_\_\_ planets

7. I want a  \_\_\_\_\_ of cake.

8.  This place is \_\_\_\_\_. There are no people.

### Exercise 2. Join the opposites:

isolated	low
small	gentle
high	narrow
steep	large
wide	in group

### Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the words above:

- An atom is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- The door is very \_\_\_\_\_. I can't go in.
- This cliff has got very \_\_\_\_\_ slopes.

## GLOSSARY:

- **Mountain:** It is an elevation of the land. It can be isolated or in a group. When a mountain is in a group we call it **mountain range**.
- **Valley.** The area between two mountains.
- **Plateaux.** They are large flat areas, located at a certain altitude above the sea level. The most famous plateaux in the world is the Bolivian Plateaux.
- **Plains.** They are low, flat areas located on coasts and in big rivers basins, such as the Amazon in South America. There are many plains in Europe.
- **Beach.** It is where the water meets the land. You can build sand castles on the beach.
- **Cliff.** It is a steep high wall of rock.
- **Island /ailænd/.** It is a piece of land that is surrounded by water.
- **Archipelago.** A group of islands.
- **Gulf.** It is a part of the ocean (or sea) that is partly surrounded by land (it is usually larger than a bay).
- **Bay.** It is a piece of water that is partly surrounded by land. It is smaller than a gulf.
- **Peninsula.** It is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
- **Isthmus.** It is a narrow piece of land connecting two larger land areas. An isthmus has water on two sides.
- **Cape:** It is a narrow piece of land that goes into the sea.
- **Strait.** It is a waterway between two oceans or seas.

**READING:**

**Read and complete the following definitions. Use the words in the previous exercise:**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an elevation of the land. It can be isolated or in a group. When it is in a group we call it **mountain range**.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is where the water meets the land. You can build sand castles on it.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a waterway between two oceans or seas.
4. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of islands.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a steep high wall of rocks.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a narrow piece of land that goes into the sea.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of water that is partly surrounded by land. It is smaller than a gulf.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a narrow piece of land connecting two larger land areas. It has water on two sides.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the ocean (or sea) that is partly surrounded by land (it is usually larger than a bay).
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of land that is surrounded by water.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are low, flat areas located on coasts and in big rivers basins, such as the Amazon in South America. There are many in Europe.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ are large flat areas, located at a certain altitude above the sea level. The most famous in the world is the Bolivian.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the area between two mountains

### Exercise 3.- Label the pictures. Choose the words

Cliff valley beach archipelago strait gulf plain island  
peninsula isthmus mountain bay plateaux



1.-



2.-



3.-



4.-



5.-



6.-



7.-



8.-



9.-



10.-



11.-



12.-



13.-



14.-